

Foreign Exchange Control Board

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Ottawa September 6, 1947.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

Notice summarizes the present position under the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations of exporters of goods from Canada.

Currency of Payment for Exports

Generally, a resident of Canada who sells goods which have been exported from Canada to a country other than Newfoundland must obtain payment of the fair value within six months of the date of export in appropriate currency as indicated below:

Exports to Sterling Area Countries:

in Sterling;

Canadian dollars paid from a bank account in Canada of a resident of (including a bank in) a sterling area country or a special arrangement country referred to in (b) below; or United States dollars.

"Sterling area countries" are the United Kingdom, the British Empire (excluding Canada and Newfoundland), British Possessions, protectorates and protected states, Iraq, Transjordan and the Faroe Islands.

Exports to Special Arrangement Countries:

United States dollars; or

Canadian dollars paid from a bank account in Canada of a resident of (including a bank in) a special arrangement or sterling area country.

"Special arrangement countries" are Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Luxembourg, Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Czechoslovakia, the French Empire, Netherlands and Netherlands West and East Indies.

Exports to United States Dollar Area Countries:

United States dollars;

"United States dollar area countries" are all those other than the sterling area and special arrangement countries.

Exporters should note that U.S. dollars may not ordinarily be used, or Canadian dollars transferred to a resident of a United States dollar area country, to pay for goods which have been or are to be exported for re-export, without processing in Canada, to a United States dollar area or special arrangement country.

Export Procedure

Except in those cases where a Customs Export Entry is not ordinarily required (e.g. gifts up to \$25 in value, other shipments up to \$50 for travellers' baggage and effects, etc.), a combined Customs and F.E.C.B. Form B.13-B is to be delivered by an exporter to the Director of Customs at the port of exit of the goods (or to the Director where the export is by mail). Three copies are required for Newfoundland and five copies in other cases. Where the terms

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Ottawa September 6, 1947.

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Currency of Payment for Exports

In general, a resident of Canada who sells goods which have been or are to be exported from Canada to a country other than Newfoundland is required to obtain payment of the fair value within six months of shipment in an appropriate currency as indicated below:

(a) Exports to Sterling Area Countries:

(1) Sterling;

(2) Canadian dollars paid from a bank account in Canada of a resident of (including a bank in) a sterling area country or a special arrangement country referred to in (b) below; or

(3) United States dollars.

"Sterling area countries" are the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Empire (excluding Canada and Newfoundland), British mandated territories, protectorates and protected states, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

(b) Exports to Special Arrangement Countries:

(1) United States dollars; or

(2) Canadian dollars paid from a bank account in Canada of (including a bank in) a special arrangement or sterling area country.

"Special arrangement countries" are Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Belgium, Luxembourg, Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Czechoslovakia, France and the French Empire, Netherlands and Netherlands West and East Indies and Norway.

(c) Exports to United States Dollar Area Countries:

United States dollars;

"United States dollar area countries" are all those other than sterling area and special arrangement countries.

3. Exporters should note that U.S. dollars may not ordinarily be obtained or used, or Canadian dollars transferred to a resident of a United States dollar area country, to pay for goods which have been or are to be imported for re-export, without processing in Canada, to a sterling area or special arrangement country.

Export Procedure

4. Except in those cases where a Customs Export Entry is not ordinarily required (e.g. gifts up to \$25 in value, other shipments up to \$5 in value, travellers' baggage and effects, etc.), combined Customs Export Entry and F.E.C.B. Form B.13-B is to be delivered by an exporter to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit of the goods (or to the Postmaster where the export is by mail). Three copies are required for exports to Newfoundland and five copies in other cases. Where the terms

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of payment are in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, the Collector approves the Form B.13-B on behalf of the Board and sends a copy of the form to the exporter's bank.

Supplies of Form B.13-B are available at Customs Offices.

Proceeds of Exports

5. A resident of Canada who has or receives payment of any U.S. dollars, sterling or other foreign exchange is required to offer it for sale to his bank. F.E.C.B. Form C, copies of which are available at banks, is to be completed covering a sale to a bank of exchange arising from the sale of goods which have been or are to be exported where the amount is more than \$100 or £25. This form is then "matched" by the bank with the copy of Form B.13-B covering the export, which the bank has received or will receive from Customs. When an exporter receives payment for an export to a sterling area or special arrangement country in Canadian dollars, the exporter's bank is notified by the bank having the account from which the payment was made, and a similar "matching" procedure is followed.

Exports for No Settlement

6. The prior approval of the Board or an authorized dealer of the Board is required for exports to countries other than Newfoundland in which no settlement has been made except in the cases specified in section 38(5) of the Regulations which include:

(a) Goods of no commercial value, including samples exported for and samples re-exported after having been imported for test;

(b) Goods exported temporarily for repairs, adjustments or to be tested, such that on return to Canada they will be eligible for entry on payment of duty on the value of repairs, adjustments or tests on

(c) Properly identified empty containers or covers which are to be returned to Canada for entry under item 709 of the Customs tariff;

(d) Imported periodicals or covers of imported periodicals being re-exported from Canada;

(e) Household furniture, personal effects, professional instruments and tools of trade, passenger automobiles, bicycles and motorcycles exported by or for an individual on change of domicile, solely for owner's or his immediate family's use and not for sale; and

(f) Gifts up to a value not exceeding \$100 in any one shipment.

BD and NS Permit Holders

7. The procedure outlined in pars. 4 and 5 of this Notice does apply to exporters who carry out their transactions under BD and NS permits issued by the Board.

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Foreign Exchange Control Board

Ottawa

March 3, 1947.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

1. This Notice summarizes the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, insofar as they relate to the export of goods from Canada. The changes from a similar Notice issued under date of January 1, 1947 are the addition of the underlined countries in par. 3.

CURRENCY OF PAYMENT FOR EXPORTS

2. In general, a resident of Canada who sells goods which have been or are to be exported from Canada to a country other than Newfoundland is required to obtain payment of the fair value within six months of shipment in U.S. dollars, sterling or a foreign currency which can be freely exchanged for either of those currencies.

3. At the date of this Notice, exchange control regulations in the United Kingdom permit the transfer of sterling to Canada only from the following countries:

The United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Empire and British mandated territories, protectorates and protected states; and

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Argentina

Belgian Congo

Belgium

Colombia

Costa Rica

Cuba

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

Faroe Islands

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

Iceland

Iraq

Luxembourg

Mexico

Netherlands and Netherlands East and West Indies

Nicaragua

Panama

Philippine Islands

Portugal and Portuguese Empire

Ruanda Urundi

Salvador

Transjordan

United States and territories

Venezuela

It is expected that further additions will be made to this list from time to time but an exporter should not sell for payment in sterling goods which are to be exported to any country not listed above without first consulting his bank to ensure that the sterling can be transferred to Canada.

4. In the alternative to payment in U.S. dollars, sterling or a convertible foreign currency, goods may be sold for export to the following "special arrangement countries" for payment in Canadian dollars where the Canadian dollars are paid from a bank account in Canada of a resident of (including a bank in) one of these countries:

The United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Empire (excluding Canada and Newfoundland) and British mandated territories, protectorates and protected states

Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Iraq and Transjordan

Iceland and the Faroe Islands

Belgium, Luxembourg, Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

Czechoslovakia

France and the French Empire

Netherlands and Netherlands West and East Indies

Norway.



Export Procedure

5. Except in those cases where a Customs Export Entry is not ordinarily required (e.g. gifts up to \$25 in value, other shipments up to \$5 in value, travellers' baggage and effects, etc.), combined Customs Export Entry and F.E.C.B. Form B.13-B is to be delivered by an exporter to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit of the goods (or to the Postmaster where the export is by mail). Three copies are required for exports to Newfoundland and five copies in other cases. Where the terms of payment are in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, the Collector approves the Form B.13-B on behalf of the Board and sends a copy of the form to the exporter's bank.

Supplies of Form B.13-B are available at Customs Offices.

Proceeds of Exports

6. A resident of Canada who has or receives payment of any U.S. dollars, sterling or other foreign exchange is required to offer it for sale to his bank. F.E.C.B. Form C, copies of which are available at banks, is to be completed covering a sale to a bank of exchange arising from the sale of goods which have been or are to be exported where the amount is more than \$100 or £25. This form is then "matched" by the bank with the copy of Form B.13-B covering the export, which the bank has received or will receive from Customs. When an exporter receives payment for an export to a "special arrangement country" in Canadian dollars, the exporter's bank is notified by the bank having the account from which the payment was made, and a similar "matching" procedure is followed.

Exports for No Settlement

7. The prior approval of the Board or an authorized dealer of the Board is required for exports to countries other than Newfoundland for which no settlement has been made except in the cases specified in section 38 (5) of the Regulations which include;

- (a) Goods of no commercial value, including samples exported for test and samples re-exported after having been imported for test;
- (b) Goods exported temporarily for repairs, adjustments or to be tested, such that on return to Canada they will be eligible for entry on payment of duty on the value of repairs, adjustments or tests only;
- (c) Properly identified empty containers or covers which are to be returned to Canada for entry under item 709 of the Customs tariff;
- (d) Imported periodicals or covers of imported periodicals being re-exported from Canada;
- (e) Household furniture, personal effects, professional instruments and tools of trade, passenger automobiles, bicycles and motorcycles exported by or for an individual on change of domicile, solely for the owner's or his immediate family's use and not for sale; and
- (f) Gifts up to a value not exceeding \$100 in any one shipment.

BD AND NS PERMIT HOLDERS

8. The procedure outlined in para. 5 and 6 of this Notice does not apply to exporters who carry out their transactions under BD and NS permits issued by the Board.

General

9. No control is exercised under the Foreign Exchange Control Act or Regulations over the kinds or quantities of goods which may be exported, or their destination. The only purpose of the procedure described in this Notice is to ensure that when goods are exported from Canada, payment of their value is received by the exporter in an appropriate currency and, in the case of foreign exchange, is sold to an authorized dealer and thereby made available to the Board.

Foreign Exchange Control Board

Ottawa, January 1, 1947.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

1. This Notice summarizes the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations which come into force on January 1, 1947, in so far as they relate to the export of goods from Canada.

Currency of Payment for Exports

2. In general, a resident of Canada who sells goods which have been or are to be exported from Canada to a country other than Newfoundland is required to obtain payment of the fair value within six months of shipment in U.S. dollars, sterling or a foreign currency which can be freely exchanged for either of those currencies.

3. At the date of this Notice, exchange control regulations in the United Kingdom permit the transfer of sterling to Canada only from the following countries:

The United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Empire and British mandated territories, protectorates and protected states; and

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Egypt	Mexico
Argentina	Faroe Islands	Nicaragua
Colombia	Guatemala	Panama
Costa Rica	Haiti	Philippine Islands
Cuba	Honduras	Salvador
Dominican Republic	Iceland	Transjordan
Ecuador	Iraq	United States and territories
		Venezuela

It is expected that this list will be added to from time to time but an exporter should not sell for payment in sterling goods which are to be exported to any country not listed above without first consulting his bank to ensure that the sterling can be transferred to Canada.

4. In the alternative to payment in U.S. dollars, sterling or a convertible foreign currency, goods may be sold for export to the following "special arrangement countries" for payment in Canadian dollars where the Canadian dollars are paid from a bank account in Canada of a resident of (including a bank in) one of these countries:

The United Kingdom, the British Dominions and Empire (excluding Canada and Newfoundland) and British mandated territories, protectorates and protected states

Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Iraq and Transjordan

Iceland and the Faroe Islands

Belgium, Luxembourg, Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

Czechoslovakia

France and the French Empire

Netherlands and Netherlands West and East Indies

Norway

Export Procedure

5. Except in those cases where a Customs Export Entry is not ordinarily required (e.g. gifts up to \$25 in value, other shipments up to \$5 in value, travellers' baggage and effects, etc.), combined Customs Export Entry and F.E.C.B. Form B.13-B is to be delivered by an exporter to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit of the goods (or to the Postmaster where the export is by mail). Three copies are required for exports to Newfoundland and five copies in other cases. Where the terms of payment are in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and

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Regulations, the Collector approves the Form B.13-B on behalf of the Board and sends a copy of the form to the exporter's bank.

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